

Chapter 5

Period 2

Organization and Reorganization of Human Societies c. 600 B.C.E. to 600 C.E.

Drills

DRILL 1

1. The Roman and Han Empires traded via which of the following?
 - (A) The Strait of Gibraltar
 - (B) The Triangular Trade Route
 - (C) The Silk Roads
 - (D) The Suez Canal
2. Lao-Tzu argued that
 - (A) obligations of filial piety included extended family
 - (B) ambition and activism lead to chaos
 - (C) order was achievable through strong, centralized government
 - (D) all life is suffering
3. Monotheistic Zoroastrianism shares its origins as a belief system with
 - (A) Sufism
 - (B) Islam
 - (C) Judaism
 - (D) Hinduism
4. The Vedic religions
 - (A) featured monotheism, as did Judaism
 - (B) contributed to the development of India's caste system
 - (C) were practiced predominantly within the Roman Empire
 - (D) considered reincarnation incompatible with a focus on hard work
5. The Han and Gupta Empires both
 - (A) fell in part because of economic issues stemming from a concentration of wealth in the hands of a few
 - (B) were more successful than the Roman Empire at defending themselves from invasion
 - (C) were more successful than the Persian Empire at using the environment to further their goals
 - (D) fell in part because they concentrated military troops within their cities
6. Which of the following belief systems was notably changed between 600 B.C.E. and 600 C.E. due to the growth of trade and communication networks throughout its region?
 - (A) Judaism, which began to incorporate monotheistic ideas at this point
 - (B) Christianity, which adapted as it spread through the efforts of missionaries
 - (C) Buddhism, which began to consider the idea of pre-destination during this time
 - (D) Confucianism, which spread along the Silk Road and began incorporating elements of Hinduism
7. The Peloponnesian War in the late fifth century B.C.E. was fought primarily between
 - (A) the Persians and the Cretans, for control over Mediterranean trade routes
 - (B) the Macedonians and the Peloponnesians, as part of Philip II of Macedon's bid to control Greece
 - (C) the Delian League and the Peloponnesian League, for dominance of Greece
 - (D) the Minoans and Mycenaens, for control over islands in the Aegean Sea

8. By the early fourth century C.E., the Empire of Axum on the Red Sea had

- (A) adopted Christianity as its state religion
- (B) risen to become the chief trading power in Africa
- (C) converted to Islam thanks to the efforts of missionaries
- (D) slipped into economic decline

9. From the first century B.C.E. through the third century C.E., all of the following were true about Korea EXCEPT

- (A) its capital was located in Nanglang, now called Pyongyang
- (B) it was known as Gojoseon and was a major trade area
- (C) it was controlled in part by Chinese commanderies
- (D) it was home to the Protectorate General to Pacify the East

10. Qin China and the African Nok culture were both noted for their creation of

- (A) graves for horses alongside their masters
- (B) life-size terra cotta figures
- (C) major walled defenses for the realm
- (D) legalist bureaucracies

Check your answers on page 133.

DRILL 2

1. The bulk of Alexander the Great's territorial gains came through conquering
 - (A) India
 - (B) the Arabian Peninsula
 - (C) the Persian Empire
 - (D) north Africa
2. Which of the following is true of Octavious Caesar, Marcus Lepidus, and Marc Antony?
 - (A) They formed the First Triumvirate, ruling the Roman Republic by unofficial arrangement until the death of one of the triumvirs.
 - (B) They formed the Second Triumvirate, ruling the Roman Republic until ambition and rivalry sent them to war against each other.
 - (C) They served together as consuls of Rome, advising the emperor on military matters and governance of the empire.
 - (D) They conspired together to assassinate Julius Caesar in order to position themselves as the military commanders of the empire.
3. One major difference between China during the Tang Dynasty, as compared to China at the fall of the Han Dynasty, four centuries earlier, is that until the reign of Emperor Wuzong, China under the Tang
 - (A) systematically crushed religions the ruling elite found threatening
 - (B) grappled with foreign invaders challenging territorial borders
 - (C) had an economy backed by a centralized system of hard currency
 - (D) was more receptive to Buddhism's influence on Confucianism

“Beloved-of-the-Gods, King Piyadasi, conquered the Kalingas eight years after his coronation. One hundred and fifty thousand were deported, one hundred thousand were killed and many more died (from other causes). After the Kalingas had been conquered, Beloved-of-the-Gods came to feel a strong inclination towards the Dhamma, a love for the Dhamma and for instruction in Dhamma. Now Beloved-of-the-Gods feels deep remorse for having conquered the Kalingas.”

4. The excerpt above from the Rock and Pillar Edicts of Ashoka Maurya explain his decision to convert to which of the following religions?
 - (A) Hinduism
 - (B) Buddhism
 - (C) Judaism
 - (D) Daoism
5. In contrast to classical Indian society, classical Roman society boasted greater
 - (A) social mobility
 - (B) commitment to the development of science
 - (C) reliance on an agricultural economy
 - (D) diversity of faith systems
6. One of the most significant factors in China's development into one of the first elaborate classical societies was
 - (A) its comparatively open society, which allowed for social mobility and freedom of religion
 - (B) its stable political leadership
 - (C) its access to gold and other precious metals
 - (D) its ability to remain isolated and avoid outside invasion

7. All of the following were characteristics of both the Qin and Han dynasties EXCEPT

- (A) strong centralized governments
- (B) an expansion of China's territory
- (C) extreme brutality
- (D) a reliance on the political and social philosophies of Confucius

9. One of the greatest differences between Hinduism and Buddhism is the former's emphasis on

- (A) reincarnation
- (B) one central being
- (C) personal development
- (D) the caste system

10. What do Confucianism, Hinduism, and Judaism have in common?

- (A) Each created guidelines and moral authority for the cultures to which they belonged.
- (B) Each demanded that the cultures to which they belonged evangelize and spread the philosophies of the culture.
- (C) Each is a polytheistic faith.
- (D) Each was developed in the Indus River Valley.



8. The Great Wall of China, pictured above, was built during which Chinese dynasty?

- (A) Zhou
- (B) Qin
- (C) Han
- (D) Mauryan

Check your answers on page 134.

DRILL 3

Map of World Religion, c. 600 C.E.



1. The striped gray and white arrows represent the spread of which major religion?
 - (A) Buddhism
 - (B) Hinduism
 - (C) Christianity
 - (D) Islam
2. The three classical civilizations of China, India, and the Mediterranean (Greece and Rome) are similar in that
 - (A) each relied primarily on an agricultural economy
 - (B) each supported the development of science
 - (C) each emphasized clear social strata
 - (D) all of the above are true
3. Daoism promotes a belief that one should
 - (A) advocate for what one believes is moral
 - (B) seek harmony with nature
 - (C) concentrate on spreading the beliefs of Daoism
 - (D) all of the above are true
4. All of the following spread along trade routes in the Classical period EXCEPT
 - (A) art
 - (B) disease
 - (C) agriculture
 - (D) all of the answers are true
5. The Mayan of Mesoamerica were similar to the Egyptians in that the Mayan
 - (A) built pyramids
 - (B) saw warfare was a religious ritual
 - (C) used large animals in their agricultural projects
 - (D) mummified their dead
6. Which two Classical civilizations would face attacks from Huns and end by 600 C.E.?
 - (A) Rome and India
 - (B) Rome and China
 - (C) China and India
 - (D) Greece and India
7. Women experienced the greatest freedoms under which Classical civilization?
 - (A) Greece
 - (B) China
 - (C) India
 - (D) Rome

8. One significant change that differentiated Classical civilizations from the earlier river-valley societies was that the Classical civilizations

- (A) warred less with their neighbors
- (B) created larger political structures, making them capable of controlling more territories
- (C) had societies with more social equality
- (D) were more agricultural

9. All of the following correctly match the belief system with the corresponding geographic location in which the system thrived by 600 C.E. EXCEPT

- (A) Christianity in West Europe
- (B) Buddhism in Korea
- (C) Buddhism in China
- (D) Christianity in East Europe

10. In Classical India, an individual's occupation was dictated by that person's

- (A) education
- (B) financial strength
- (C) caste
- (D) gender

Check your answers on page 136.

DRILL 4

- Though vastly different belief systems, Christianity, Hinduism, and Buddhism all support the concept of
 - disapproval of other belief systems
 - a strong priesthood
 - clear church hierarchy
 - life after death
- Greeks, Romans, the Chinese, and other groups of “civilized” peoples drew distinctions between themselves and “barbarian” peoples by differentiating between themselves and the other person’s
 - culture
 - race
 - ethnicity
 - level of education
- During the Gupta Empire of India, women’s rights deteriorated and
 - girls as young as six or seven were married to guarantee their purity
 - lost the right to own or inherit property
 - could not participate in sacred rituals or study religion
 - all of the above
- Though most early civilizations were polytheistic, the Greek faith was unique in that its gods
 - were all-powerful
 - had human emotions
 - were considered branches of one great being
 - interfered directly in everyday life
- The greatest difference between Greek society and the later Roman society, which was largely based on the Greeks, was the Greeks’
 - democratic system of government
 - reliance on slave labor
 - polytheistic faith system of gods
 - considered women were inferior to men
- Which of the following was a feat of Roman engineering?
 - A large road system
 - A system of aqueducts
 - Large and lasting bridges
 - All of the above



- The above portrait within its mummy wrappings, from the first century C.E., shows the influence of which other contemporary civilization?
 - Chinese
 - Indian
 - Greek
 - Persian

8. By 600 B.C.E., which of the following world regions had experienced the most extensive decline?

- (A) Western Europe
- (B) India
- (C) China
- (D) Japan

There is a thing confusedly formed,
Born before heaven and earth.
Silent and void
It stands alone and does not change,
Goes round and does not weary.
It is capable of being the mother of
the world.
I know not its name,
So I style it “the way.”

9. The passage above is quoted from the *Tao Te Ching* by Lao Tzu and is the essential text for followers of which faith?

- (A) Hinduism
- (B) Judaism
- (C) Islam
- (D) Daoism

10. The concept of zero, an essential mathematical development, was invented independently in which two civilizations?

- (A) The Chinese and the Indian
- (B) The Indian and the Mayan
- (C) The Mayan and the Chinese
- (D) The Chinese and the Egyptians

Check your answers on page 137.

DRILL 5

- Confucianism, Hinduism, and Judaism are all similar in that
 - they preach evangelism to convert others to the cause
 - they are all religions
 - they believe non-believers were condemned to hell in the afterlife
 - they all provide guidelines for living and define a moral authority
- The trade and agricultural development which drove the classical Indian, Chinese, and Greek economies led to the rise and spread of all of the following EXCEPT
 - coinage
 - gaps among the social classes, often defined by land
 - warfare
 - cultural ideas
- Compared to Western Europe, classical China was more technically advanced due to all of the following inventions EXCEPT
 - irrigated fields
 - ox-drawn plows
 - water-powered mills
 - paper
- Which of the following civilizations developed in isolation?
 - The Olmecs of Central America
 - The Polynesian of Fiji and Samoa
 - The Polynesian of Hawai'i
 - All of the above
- The “Constantinian shift” refers to Roman Emperor Constantine the Great’s conversion to
 - Judaism
 - Christianity
 - Legalism
 - Mercantilism
- All of the following are philosophers who lived before 100 B.C.E. EXCEPT
 - Buddha
 - Confucius
 - Muhammed
 - Socrates
- The first civilizations to emerge in sub-Saharan Africa were influenced by
 - Indian merchants and religions
 - Egypt and Hellenism
 - Rome and Sumer
 - Jewish peoples fleeing from Israel
- All of the following early civilizations emerged within large river valleys or systems EXCEPT
 - Egyptian
 - Mesopotamian
 - Indus
 - Olmec
- The Zhou Dynasty developed the concept of Mandate of Heaven which
 - provided justification for patriarchal society in China
 - justified the overthrow of leaders that were unjust or unwise
 - established feudalism
 - rationalized the demand for tribute to rulers
- Which of the dynasties of China is most closely associated with the formation of the Great Wall?
 - Zhou
 - Qin
 - Han
 - Ming

Check your answers on page 140.

DRILL 6

1. The Han dynasty lasted from approximately 200 B.C.E. to 460 C.E. Which of the following represents a significant development originating from Han China?
 - (A) Paper
 - (B) Mathematical Concept of Pi
 - (C) Calendar
 - (D) Coined Money
2. Before the Athenians embraced a democratic form of government, the civilization was ruled by an aristocracy. Which of the following aristocrats was fundamental in the eventual transition of Athens to a democracy?
 - (A) Alexander the Great
 - (B) Solon
 - (C) Aristotle
 - (D) Plato
3. The Golden Age of Pericles saw many advancements in Athens among these were all of the following EXCEPT
 - (A) democracy for all adult males
 - (B) rebuilding after the Persian wars
 - (C) establishment of the Delian league
 - (D) the writings of the *Iliad* and *Odyssey* by Homer
4. The Greek social class of free people with no political rights was most similar to what class of the early Roman republic?
 - (A) Patricians
 - (B) Plebeians
 - (C) Prisoners
 - (D) Slaves
5. All of the following contributed to the spread of Hellenism in the classical world EXCEPT
 - (A) the conquests of Alexander the Great
 - (B) incorporation of Greek culture and philosophy in the Roman Empire
 - (C) extensive trading between Greeks and the Chinese
 - (D) wars with the Persian Empire
6. The Roman victories during the Punic wars were significant because
 - (A) they gave Rome control over the Greeks and the Aegean sea.
 - (B) they granted Rome control over the northern European territories of Gaul and Britain.
 - (C) they gave Rome control of the western Mediterranean.
 - (D) they gave Rome control of the Germanic territories.
7. Of the following, which was not a member of the First Triumvirate of Rome?
 - (A) Crassus
 - (B) Pompey
 - (C) Julius Caesar
 - (D) Octavian
8. The cause of the collapse of the Mayan empire remains an ongoing mystery. Which of the following is NOT a potential reason for the fall of the Mayan empire?
 - (A) Disease
 - (B) Spanish conquest
 - (C) Drought
 - (D) Social revolution
9. The emergence of Christianity coincided with persecution under Roman control. Which of the following Roman emperors was instrumental in the ending of violence towards Christians?
 - (A) Julius Caesar
 - (B) Augustus
 - (C) Nero
 - (D) Constantine
10. Which of the following was a primary reason for the eventual fall of the Roman and Gupta empires in the fifth and sixth centuries C.E.?
 - (A) Disease and famine
 - (B) Religious uprisings
 - (C) Insecure borders prompting invasions
 - (D) Political instability

Check your answers on page 141.

DRILL 7

1. Classical Greek, Roman, and Chinese civilizations were similar in that they
 - shared the same religious beliefs
 - used the same trade routes
 - were predominately patriarchal
 - were directly conquered by the Huns
2. Confucianism and Legalism differ in that
 - Confucianism focuses on generating an orderly society based on the principle of individual goodness whereas Legalism uses law to eliminate the role of human nature and maintain absolute authority.
 - Legalism focuses on generating an orderly society based on the principle of individual goodness whereas Confucianism uses law to eliminate the role of human nature and maintain absolute authority.
 - Confucianism is a religion, whereas Legalism is not.
 - Legalism is a religion, whereas Confucianism is not.
3. Which of the following religions had the least impact on social order prior to the fall of the Roman Empire?
 - Judaism
 - Christianity
 - Paganism
 - Islam
4. The reigns of the Roman emperors Diocletian and Constantine in the fourth century C.E. set the stage for what major change in the geopolitical landscape of Europe?
 - The power of the Roman empire was shifted from Rome to Constantinople in the east.
 - Roman control of Britain was lost during the Norman invasion.
 - Christianity was established as the official state religion of the Roman Empire.
 - The power of Rome was consolidated to the western reaches of the empire.
5. The Twelve Tables of Rome are most similar to which of the following?
 - Edict of Milan
 - Code of Hammurabi
 - Pax Romana*
 - Analects* of Confucius
6. The Delian League and the Peloponnesian League, respectively, were alliances associated with the cities of
 - Sparta and Rome
 - Athens and Corinth
 - Athens and Sparta
 - Athens and Rome
7. One major advantage aiding the rise of the Roman Empire was the geographical position of Rome. Which of the following was NOT an advantage afforded by Rome's geography?
 - It was protected from Northern invasion by the Alps.
 - It is located on a peninsula that would require an invasion by sea.
 - It is located centrally within the Mediterranean.
 - It is easily accessible by land for trade with neighboring regions.

La Morte di Cesare, 1804–1805 by Vicenzo Camuccini



8. The above image depicts the assassination of Julius Caesar. Which of the following resulted directly from the death of Julius Caesar?

- (A) Caesar's power was returned to the Senate and the Roman Republic was restored.
- (B) The Second Triumvirate defeats the assassins of Caesar and breaks up the Roman Republic.
- (C) The absence of Caesar causes unrest leading to the Punic Wars.
- (D) The First Triumvirate is formed to stabilize the Roman Republic.



10. The image above depicts the Temple of Hatshepsut, the first known female ruler in history. All of the following were rights of women during the Egyptian New Kingdom EXCEPT

- (A) inherit property
- (B) buy and sell property
- (C) dissolve marriages
- (D) all of these were rights of women

Check your answers on page 143.



9. The Temple of Hercules Victor was built close to the Tiber in Rome in the late second century B.C.E. Which of the following civilizations had the greatest impact on its architectural design?

- (A) Persian
- (B) Mesopotamian
- (C) Egyptian
- (D) Greek